

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. X. NO. 111.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1877.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

GRAIN AND FEED STORES.

J. OSBORN'S

GRAIN AND FEED STORE.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Horse and Cow Food, Grain,

Hay, Flour, Meal,

WOOD AND COAL.

LOW FOR CASH.

Office at Wainwright, Williams & Hood's Store, and Warehouse at the North Carolina Freight depot.

Jan. 11-12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertise is a paper of Universal circulation; a paper which maintains right principles in all things; a paper acceptable alike to good men of all parties; and such a paper the NEWS is conceded to be by all men whose opinion is worth having.

ORANGES! ORANGES!

Delicious Havana Oranges at 40 cents per dozen.

Less by the 100.

AT:

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.

W A N T E D .

TO RENT—A good Piano or Parlor Organ. Apply at

THIS OFFICE.

L O S T
On last Thursday night, Jan. 4, 1877, a small black for cape. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to this office.

Jan. 11-12

F O R E B E N T .

At reduced price, one nice cottage and one large residence. Apply at

WATSON'S GALLERY.

L O S T
Was lost about December 28th a black and white PUP, about six months old—answers to the name of "Scott." A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the Southern Express Company.

Jan. 11-12

L O S T

Hargett Street, between Salisbury and Swain, Tuesday night, a Tortoise Shell Earring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Jan. 11-12

N O T I C E .

This to certify that I have lost or misplaced

FIFTEEN SHARES OF STOCK.
In the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

SYLVESTER SETH.

jan. 11-12

W I N E ! W I N E !

PURE WINES AT REDUCED PRICES.

12,000 GRAPE VINES,
75,000 GRAPE CUTTINGS,
STRAWBERRY PLANTS,
RASPBERRY IMPROVED
BLACKBERRY, CURRANT
and GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.

For sale at reduced prices.

S. T. MICKEY,

jan. 11-12

D ISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Carpenter & Earl, their successors in business, Messrs. G. W. CARPENTER & CO., are authorized to collect all debts due the old firm.

G. W. CARPENTER,
John Earl,

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 10, 1877.

As successors of Messrs. Carpenter & Earl, we shall continue the

C o a l , W o o d a n d L u m b e r .

business at their old place, and shall be prepared to fill orders left at Carpenter's drug store, or sent to us, either by mail, or to yard direct.

G. W. CARPENTER & CO.

jan. 11-12

C O N T R A C T O R S A N D B U I L D E R S .

H A M M I L L & W E I R ,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

DEALERS IN

Marble and Stone Work, Lime, Rosendale and Roman Cement, Hair, Laths, and

MANUFACTURERS OF BRICK.

Furnish Curbing at one half usual cost. Flagstone, Granite, Water Tablets, Steps and carriage Blocks for a trifle more than wood. All from our new stone. Estimates for any class of work furnished on application.

Office Fayetteville street, next to Standard Building, Raleigh, N. C.

jan. 11-12

C O R N , O A T S , M E A L , F L O U R , F O O D E R ,

SHOCKS, &c.

Very Cheap.

GATTIS & JONES,

33 Fayetteville St.

jan. 11-12

R E CHOPS, MADE TO ORDER—OUR OWN RECIPE.

The Best Horse and Cow Feed Extant.

At

GATTIS & JONES,

jan. 11-12

A P P O I N T M E N T OF STANDARD KEEPER.

His Excellency, the Governor, has

signed his purpose to appoint Mr. Patrick McEwan of this city, Keeper of Weights and Measures, and the com-

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Appointee of Standard Keeper.

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DAILY NEWS

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 11, 1877.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the best weekly paper published in North Carolina. It is only ONE DOLLAR per year, postage paid, contains 2 columns of plain printed news from every section of the country, and important advertisements. Always Cash.

The Editor of the NEWS is not responsible for the views and opinions expressed by correspondents. All correspondence is requested to be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Editorial correspondence is not required in every instance for the private information of the editor, as a guarantee of good faith and veracity of the writer is equivalent to the waste basket.

Correspondents are requested to write only one side of the sheet; otherwise great inconvenience is caused to the printer.

SENIOR GORDON'S VIEWS, UPON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Difficult Phases of the Electoral Problem.—The Peaceable Inauguration of Mr. Tilden.—An Unswerving Adherence to the Law and the Constitution.

(From the Washington Union, Jan. 6.)

We have been permitted to publish the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1876.

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor-Elect, Atlanta, Ga.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I do not wonder at your anxious inquiry as to the proposed plan of Mr. Tilden's inauguration. Please him to have been fairly, peacefully, constitutionally elected. Such is the conviction I think of the country—of Democrats, and of a large body of Republicans who supported Governor Hayes.

Any unprincipled man can doubt it, how his inauguration can be defeated, any show of compliance with his seems to me beyond comprehension, and to plain people the assumption of the office of Chief Executive against the constitutionally expressed will of the people, would seem an act of usurpation, and to mark another spot in the history of an expiring Republic.

Of course it is idle, in advance of the joint committee of the two houses appointed for the purpose, to speculate as to the plan to be adopted in counting the electoral votes, but it is safe to say that no plan which finds support in the letter or spirit of the constitution, or in the practice or precedents of the Government, or that will stand the test of time, can be adopted to count a Governor Hayes. I repeat that of all the plans for counting in that gentleman which the Republican press is suggesting, and which take direct hold with each succeeding day as party exigency or the public pulse seems to demand, not one of them has the least warrant of law or sanction of commanding precedent.

Upon any one construction of the constitution, except that which would confer upon the Vice President all the powers Congress possesses to count or reject the vote of States, (and that is no construction at all,) the result of the counting must be the election of Mr. Tilden.

If, for instance, the *prima facie* programme which the Republican plan implies, that of Governor Granger of Oregon, is to be adopted, Mr. Tilden has 185 votes and is elected. If, on the contrary, Congress is to go before the certificates and count the votes, as given by the people of the States, Mr. Tilden has 196 without South Carolina, and of course is elected.

If the twenty-second joint rule is to be re-adopted, allowing either House to object to the counting of a State, of course the House of Representatives will object to counting Louisiana, Florida, and possibly South Carolina, for Governor Hayes. It can not be supposed that the House will even consent to have these States counted as manipulated by returning boards, who have usurped powers not conferred by the laws of those States, and expressly denied by the courts in two of them. The result on that plan would be to leave Mr. Hayes with only 166 votes, and, therefore, not elected.

If the bill of Senator Morton, now before the Senate on motion of Senator Edmunds, should be passed, requiring all votes to be counted from States which have sent up but not set of certificates, or the one counted upon which both Houses are agreed, where there are two returns, then also would the result be Mr. Tilden's election.

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Again, if that clause of the constitution which requires for the election of a President a majority of all the electors appointed to be construed to mean a majority of electors legally chosen, and the votes of one or more States should be rejected, it would leave 184, a majority, and Mr. Tilden is elected. Or if the other construction be given to that clause, viz: that it requires 185 votes to elect, that is, a majority of all the electors appointed, whether counted or not, then, although there would be no election by the people in case any State was rejected, yet the House would elect, and would elect Mr. Tilden.

But suppose the joint committee should fail to agree and the counting be left when the constitution leaves it, to the two Houses. In that case the vote of no State, to which objection was made, could be lawfully counted; because, as counting is an affirmative act to be performed by both Houses, it cannot be done by one. What the business of both jointly cannot be performed by one separately. In each State, therefore, where there are more than one or two returns, neither could be counted if objection were made. A count by one where it is clearly made, the duty of two is no count at all. There is, I think, no answer to this construction, for to count, and of course to count correctly, is the clear mandate of the constitution to the two Houses of Congress; Suppose the Republicans assume the position that every State must be counted, unless objected to, by both Houses, and that in those States from which two returns are sent up, that one shall be counted, under both Houses' object, which has the Governor's certificate attached. Suppose, further, that they base their claim on the doctrine that each State is entitled to its electoral vote. Then the answer to the first position, viz: that the constitution requires the two Houses *junctio* to count, and not *jointly* to object. The vote to be counted is what the Houses must agree upon, and not the vote to be rejected. And the answer to the *either-or*-rights doctrine—falsely called—is that if a State speaks in a matter affecting the interests of all the other States, it must be permitted to speak the voice of its people, and not the voice of a returning people. The thirty-seven other States are entitled to protection against the forced and false utterances of a throttled State. Better that a State be silenced temporally than that she under compulsion should speak an untruth, the

precise reverse of the verdict rendered by a majority of the people. But let us go further. Suppose the House of Representatives should abdicate, and consent to go through the mere form of counting those returns, which in the doubly certified States were clothed with the forms of law. This would be to ignore its constitutional power to examine into the correctness of the returns. But could Governor Hayes be counted in even upon that plan? The Republicans could thus capture, of course, these three Southern States; but by the same rule the Democrats would, of necessity, capture one voter in Oregon; so that the Hayes electors in Louisiana, for instance, are certified by the Governor, that that state is one Tilden elector in Oregon certified by the Governor of that State. If it be said that the popular vote of Oregon was over one thousand against the Tilden electors, the reply is that the popular vote of Louisiana was more than eight thousand against the Hayes electors. If the Governor of Oregon, supported, as he is, by the decisions of the highest courts and a long array of legal authorities, deviates a cent from his plan, he commits himself to a Hayes elector, who, though elected, is ineligible, certainly the returning board, supported by no law, and violating the very law by which it was created, has committed not only a blunder but a crime against the people of Louisiana, the people of the United States, and, if allowed to decide the Presidential election, against liberty itself by refusing certificates to the Tilden electors, who were both elected and eligible. So that upon this plan, also, Mr. Tilden must be declared elected and inaugurated, and we are left to witness the awful spectacle of the representatives of a great people attempting to settle one of the most momentous questions which concerns their welfare and their liberties by some strange rule of procedure, which is to be rigorously enforced where it subserves the purposes of one political party and be unmercifully ignored where its enforcement would operate to the advantage of another.

I group these different phases of the electoral problem together, that you may clearly see that, if adopted, it is to defeat Tilden by any method of counting which is likely to receive the support of non-partisan men.

In reply to the question as to whether Mr. Tilden will be peacefully inaugurated, I am almost ready, in view of the considerations I have given you, to say "yes." It is proper, however, for me to apprise you of the belief prevailing here, that the more daring leaders of the Republican party are disposed to take the risk of inaugurating Governor Hayes in spite of Mr. Tilden's election, relying upon the fact that the popular judgment of the people to make no armed resistance in any event; and the belief is no less general that if constantly assured beforehand of peaceful acquiescence, these desperate men will rashly proceed to carry out their purposes, however fatal to free elections and to political liberty. Such, I say, is the apprehension prevailing here, but whatever may be the designs of this class of Republicans, I cannot believe that a majority of the Senate will ever sanction so lawless a procedure or so hazardous an experiment.

I have faith that the power of truth and justice for law will control such a body as the United States Senate. It is no secret that there are Republicans in both Houses of Congress who will never consent that the Vice President of the United States shall exercise the extraordinary dangerous powers which the extremists seek to confer upon him; and I know of no other method by which Mr. Hayes can be counted in. The very act of appointing a joint committee to report a plan would seem to be an abandonment of such a scheme and a recognition of the constitutional power of the two Houses of Congress over the entire subject.

I have thus endeavored to show you that any probable plan which may be adopted short of vesting the President *pro tempore* of the Senate with dictatorial power must result in the legal inauguration of Mr. Tilden. Nothing, I think, can prevent this unless the extremists, emboldened by the promise of popular non-resistance, should attempt by sophistry to evade the logic of facts and law, and, in doing so, expose the constitutional rights of the House of Representatives.

It will be seen that the constitution provides for all contingencies which have arisen and for all likely to arise in this case, and the surest guarantee of a peaceful settlement of this grave question is an unswerving adherence to the law and the precedents.

Let me conclude with the remark that the great mass of the people—Republicans and Democrats—are honest and fair minded. I repose with great confidence in the power of public opinion, which is ever on the side of the right. I have stated, "That it may be potent enough to secure the peaceful inauguration of Mr. Tilden, I believe to be the wish of a very large majority of the people, and I know of many honest Republicans who love country more than party."

I am very truly yours,

J. B. GORDON.

General Longstreet Declares Nichols Fairly Elected—The Outrages Reported of No Political Significance.

(By telegraph to the New York Herald.) NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7, 77.

General Longstreet was interviewed by your correspondent late to-night and expressed his firm conviction that the Nichols government had been fairly elected; that it should and would be sustained. The Returning Board had been unjust in its action, and he declined recognizing it in any event.

The outrages occurring had no political significance any more than if they had occurred in Maine, New York or Illinois. He does not believe that any intention was formed to injure the Nichols government.

He considers the face of the returns a fair indication of the result; and as giving the democrats the State unquestionably. He proposed to take no action in the matter whatever, but if compelled to do so, it would certainly be in favor of the Nichols government.

It was his opinion that the United States military authorities did not care who was declared Governor, provided the public peace was preserved.

As pertains to this opinion it may be stated that he had received a visit from General Auger only a short time before.

The Legislature of Tennessee has adopted resolutions relating to Mr. Vanderbilt's death, and speeches upon that topic were made in both Houses. This is the first time such marked respect has ever been paid by the Legislature to a private citizen. Memorial services were held at Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Sunday.

Martin Prentiss, residing six miles west of Concord, Cabarrus county, was burnt out of house and home last Wednesday. The fire originated in the smoke house.

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BY TELEGRAPH.**NOON DISPATCHES.**

WASHINGTON.

Congressional Petition of Boston Business Men in Regard to Silver-Doings of the Pacific Railroad Committee—Orton to be Arrested—Nothing Got Out of the New York Banker—The Disposition of United States Forces—Grant Showing the Clover Pot Again—The First Step toward Protecting Dredged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the Senate Mr. Bowditch presented a petition from the Boston Board of Trade asking Congress to provide by law for the appointment of an internal audit committee to consider the expediency of remonetizing silver coin and fix the value of silver in relation to gold coin, and until such international convention on the subject silver shall not be made a legal tender for any sum above ten dollars. After some discussion it was referred to the committee on Finance.

Several bills of no public importance were introduced during the morning hour, and the Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being House bill to perfect a revision of the statutes of the United States.

The Pacific Railroad committee of the House is in a prolonged session. All questions concerning the main stem are settled. The contest is over the branches generally, but especially the two from New Orleans and the three from St. Louis.

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A deputy sergeant-at-arms left Washington last night to serve on Orton's arrrest and to bring him to the bar of the House, to answer for an alleged breach of its privileges, and contempt of its authority in failing to appear before Morrison's committee with certain persons or telegrams. The sergeant-at-arms has not yet heard from his deputy.

At the close of the session of the House yesterday, a communication was presented from the Secretary of War in response to the House resolution dated Dec. 8, giving the disposition of United States troops. In accordance with this showing troops here include an ordinance detachment; companies A, C, E, J, and G, of the first artillery; C, G, and I, 2nd artillery; A, D, and E, 1st cavalry; 4th artillery; and C, 5th cavalry, all 51 officers and 730 men total, 771. The number of troops scattered through the Southern States, including government officers and men, to 3,621, of these 1,005 are in Columbia, S. C., and a nearly equal force massed at New Orleans. Nearly one-half of all the troops in the South are within the State of South Carolina. The entire army roster is given at 27,004. The South and the South include, at the time of the return, about one-seventh of the armed force of the country.

The Secretary of War and President were in conference today about noon upon the subject of telegraphic information received here officially from New Orleans, through military and other sources, and it was decided to send a telegram to the military commander at that post, giving the exact position of the general government in the matter. Accordingly the following was telegraphed from this city:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1877.
Gen. C. C. Auger, New Orleans:

It is reported that the State House in New Orleans is surrounded by a mob. If this is so notify all persons to disperse and compel compliance with the orders. It is the determination of the President to see that the Legislature is not molested. When he has full knowledge of all the facts in the premises he will decide which should be recognized.

Signed,
J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISIANA.

Review of the Nicholls Militia—Entertainment Among the Popular—Situations Between United States Soldiers and the Militia—Supplies Cut Off from the State House—Everything Quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—About six o'clock to-night the Nicholls militia, about five thousand strong, had a review on St. Charles street, opposite Lafayette Square. As they marched through the streets they were cheered by men and the ladies who thronged the galleries waving their handkerchiefs. They were principally armed with shot guns and old muskets, though some were armed with shot guns and carbine boxes. Though some were armed with shot guns and old muskets, they marched in a manner that showed that they were familiar with the school of the company. After the review companies were detailed for duty and marched off to different points. Some are patrolling the city to-night, but most of them were disbanded to-night. All ages, from 16 to 60, are represented in the militia, and all are present except Africa, who represented as they passed the Custom House this morning, on the march to Jacks in Square, the windows on Old Levy street were filled with United States soldiers. The militia brought their guns to a carry arms and gave three cheers, which were responded to by the soldiers. At 9 o'clock to-night an agent of the Associated Press attempted to enter the State House to interview Gov. Packard, but was halted by the Nicholls police and refused admission.

Gov. Packard and his Legislature are in the State House, but the new police have refused to allow provisions to be carried inside.

LATER.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 9:30 P. M.—The city is perfectly quiet. With the exception of a few armed squads patrolling the streets and white ribbons badged on the public buildings, nothing can indicate the events which transpired yesterday. Not a single case of violence or disorder occurred during the night as far as known. There is no indication of a gathering of the armed hosts of yesterday. Both sides are exceedingly reticent in regard to their intention, and nothing is known of them outside of their trusted friends.

FOREIGN.

The Conference a Failure—Turkey Obstinate—Reported Russian Reverses.

WASHINGTON.

Congressional Petition of Boston Business Men in Regard to Silver-Doings of the Pacific Railroad Committee—Orton to be Arrested—Nothing Got Out of the New York Banker—The Disposition of United States Forces—Grant Showing the Clover Pot Again—The First Step toward Protecting Dredged.

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J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.**COMMERCIAL REPORT.**

COTTON.

Reported by J. THOMAS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 10, 1877.

Middling,	12 ¹ / ₂ Cents.
Strick Low Middling,	11 ¹ / ₂ Cents.
Strick Good Middling,	11 ¹ / ₂ Cents.
Good Ordinary,	11 ¹ / ₂ Cents.
Ordinary,	11 ¹ / ₂ Cents.
Good Stains,	10 ¹ / ₂ Cents.
Low Middling Stains,	10 ¹ / ₂ Cents.
Good Ordinary Stains,	10 ¹ / ₂ Cents.

Tons of market, steady.

General Merchandise.

WHOLESALE CASH PRICES.

Corrected by WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAMS & HOOD.

By appointment from Board of Trade.

COTTON TIRES, new, 7¹/₂ cents.

BAGGING, 24 lbs. to yard, 14.

TOEN, 24 lbs. to yard, 14.

COIN, 50 lbs. family, North Carolina, \$1.00.

expns, 50 lbs. 75.

MEAT, 24 lbs. bulk sides, 11.

LARD, Western, 14.

COFFEE, Rio, 20, 23¹/₂.TEA, 20, 23¹/₂.

SALT, Liverpool, fine, \$2.25.

BUTTER, Red Sod, 23¹/₂.HONEY, 24 lbs. 23¹/₂.BEESWAX, 20¹/₂.EGGS, per dozen, 25¹/₂.OATS, shelled, 60¹/₂.

sheaf, \$1.00.

FODDER, 200 lbs.

POTATOES, sweet, 50 cts. per bushel.

Irish, 60¹/₂.

HENDERSON TOBACCO MARKET.

Reported by J. S. MEADOWS & CO.

The small amount of the new tobacco, (the crop of 1876) that has come forward has not enabled us to form a satisfactory opinion of the quality of the crop. It shows in instances quite an improvement in quality over the crop of 1875 and prices are from one to five dollars per hundred higher than they were at the same time last season. Our advice to farmers is to market their tobacco in good order and nicely handled. The general outlook of the future is not very encouraging. The markets of the world to-day have an excess of thirty thousand hogsheads over the amount held last year at the same date. We hope to do our best to market our tobacco and to work soon when we feel certain that all good manufacturing grades will be taken at full prices.

We continue to quote prices as follows which refers to old tobacco:

LUGS.

Common, \$1.00 to \$6.00.

Good, 6.00 to 8.00.

LEAF.

Common, 7.00 to 8.50.

Good, 9.00 to 10.00.

Fine, 10.00 to 12.00.

LUGS.

Bright, 10.00 to 15.00.

Good, 15.00 to 20.00.

Fine, 20.00 to 25.00.

BRIGHT WRAPPERS.

Common, 15.00 to 20.00.

Good, 20.00 to 30.00.

Fine, 30.00 to 35.00.

Family, 35.00 to 100.00.

Telegraphic Market Report.

NOON.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Street rate 12¹/₂, which is 2¹/₂ below bank rate. Erie 9¹/₂. Consols 9¹/₂.1:30, P. M.—Consols 9¹/₂.PARIS, Jan. 10.—Street 12¹/₂.LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Cotton active—middling uplands 7¹/₂; middling oreans 7¹/₂; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 7,000; receipts 25,000; American 23,000. Futures opened 1:16 dearer than last night's closing price; uplands and low middling clause, February and March delivery 7¹/₂ at 32¹/₂; March and April 7¹/₂ at 33¹/₂; April and May 7¹/₂ at 34¹/₂; June and July 7¹/₂ at 35¹/₂; shipped, per salt December and January 7¹/₂; January and February 7¹/₂.

Flour, quiet and strong, light trade for exports.

Wheat, 10¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Sugars, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Cotton, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Tea, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Lard, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Oats, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Barley, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Rye, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Hops, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Bacon, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Lard, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Oats, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Barley, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.Hops, 12¹/₂ at 32¹/₂.